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WAGON WHEAT Highest Market Price. ARCADE MILLS.

UNRULY FOREIGNERS.

Mining Villages in Pennsylvania Terrorized by Italians and Huns.

PITTSBURG, Sept 11.-Terror reigned in the little mining town of Beadling, near here, last night. Eight hundred or more Italian miners who were discharged from the Beadling mines on account of the depression in coal trade, armed themselves with shotguns, and shortly after dark declared that no one should work in the mines unless they were reinstated. All night long they paraded the streets howling like demons and firing their guns in every direction. They first marched to the coal works, and by threats of death grove the few men at work away. The latter took refuge in the general store of Beadling Brothers, and were soon reinforced by with difficulty restrained from openfire on the Italians. mob finally marched away, but returned to the works this morning, and the owners decided to shut down to prevent bloodshed. At daylight a posse of officers from Mansfield arrived, and, with the assistance of the American miners, succeeded in arresting thirty-two of the rioters, the others escaping to the hills. They were taken to Mansfield and locked up on a charge of rioting. Notwithstanding the promisenous firing indulged in by the mob, no one was

injured as far as could be learned. A large party of Hungarian coal miners engaged in a riot at the Cliff mines, on the Montour railway. last evening, over the possession of a watch. Revolvers, clubs and stones were freely used, and, when the fight was finished, it was found that five Hungarians had been shot and a number of others bruised and cut.

TRAIN ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Arrest of Four Fair Fakirs Who Killed an Express Messenger.

Oswego, Kan., Sept. 11 .- The men who held up and robbed the 'Frisco eastbound train at Mound Valley, last Sunday morning, have been captured. Their names are George and Charles McCune, Charles Bortchie and W. W. Curry. The capture was made at Arkansas City, Kan., where the outlaws had joined the multitude of boomers who swarm about that city waiting for the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Only one of the bandits has made a confession of the robbery, and has admited that he fired the shot which killed messenger Chapman. The men belong to the class known as fakirs at racing grounds and county fairs. They will be taken to Cherry vale and placed in jail for safe keeping, as there is considerable danger of lynching should they remain here. After robbing the train the robbers got into an old back and drove to Coffeyville, Kan. There George McCune, being drunk, met an old chum, Samuel Jones, and told him what they had done. The party then started for the Strip, and Jones informed Marshal Jackson and a posse overtook and captured them. A value full of watches and jewelry was taken from them.

THEY RELIEVED THE STRINGENCY.

Twenty-Three Georgians Arrested for Making Bogus Silver Dollars.

ELBERTON, Ga., Sept. 11 .- The arrest of twenty-three men, scattered through Jackson and Elbert counties, charged with wholesale counterfeiting of silver dollars, has stirred up the whole country. Of late money was flush about the little town of Clarksburg, in Jackson county. A man who went to Danielsville to trade boasted that he had a comage mill of his own. The remark made was so significant that United States Deputy Marshal Elder was sent for. and in less than twenty-four hours the twenty-three prisoners were in his possession. The plan adopted was to make the dollars in large quantities, when the counterfeiters would scatter all over the adjoining towns, purchasing five-cent articles and getting back 95 cents in good money. Tweive men were arrested at Danielsville, nine in this town and two in Jefferson.

Postoffice Clerks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- The annual convention of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks met in the government building this morning. President Parkburst, of Washington, occupied the chair at the convention, and beside him sat Secretary Van Nostrand, of Brooklyn. In the absence of Postmaster Sexton, John O. Montgomery, superintendent of mails bere, delivered the opening address of welcome. It was decided to have an early adjournment for lunch, after which a trip to the fair grounds was made.

Personal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- Among the arrivals from Paris on the American line steamer Berlin to-day was Miss Trimble, of the dressmaking department of the New York

## PRINCE BISMARCK ILL

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Statesman's Condition.

One Sensational Rumor from Paris Says He Has Suffered a Serious Stroke of Paralysis.

REPORT DENIED AT KISSINGEN

His Rheumatism Benefited by the Waters of That Place.

Effort of Frenchmen to Worry Themselves Into a War Fever Over the Kaiser's Utterances.

Paris, Sept. 11 .- The most alarming reports are in circulation here as to the state of Prince Bismarck's health. It is said that he has been stricken with paralysis at Kissingen, and that he has entirely lost the use of his hands. He is being fed by his attendants, and it is said that his doctors to-day held a consultation of the gravest nature. Though the real state of the distinguished sufferer's health may be somewhat exaggerated, there seems no reason to doubt that his illness has assumed a most serious turn. Sciatica is said to be the foundation of the disease from which the Prince is suffering, and, if reports are to be believed, this disease has developed into paralysis.

Dispatches inquiring about the health of the great statesman are being received at Kissingen from all parts of Europe. The replies received would indicate that, though the Prince is in a very dangerous condition, it is not believed to be certain that he is actually suffering from an attack of paralysis. People here, however, maintain that there is very little hope that the Prince will live for any great length of time. But the Prince has been so frequently reported to be in a dying condition that alarming reports are classed as being exaggerated. The German Emperor is said to have been informed of the serious nature of Prince Bismarck's illness and to have telegraphed to Kissingen for accurate information upon the subject. Dispatches from Berlin in reply to inquiries about the health of the Prince discredit the report that he has been stricken with paralysis, but it is admitted that his condition is critreal and that he has lost the use of his hands. One of the physicians of the Prince is in Berlin in consultation with eminent specialists as to the advisability of removing the distinguished patient to a milder climate. The result of this conference, it is expected, will be announced when the physician referred to returns to Kissingen, to which place, it is reported, he has been hastily summoned. Though the Prince has been in poor health for some time past, it is said that the present alarming turn of affairs is the result of his own willful action in persisting in receiving deputations in the open air, though repeatedly forbidden to do so by Dr. Schweninger. The result of his disobedience is an attack of sciation which the Prince has previously suffered.

very much more severe than those from A dispatch from Kissingen late to-night says: It is officially announced that Prince Bismarck continues to improve. He has left his bed every day since Friday, and has walked about his room. His suffering is from sciatica and is less acute.

Kissingen a German Mecca. New York Tribune. Kissingen has this summer been a sort of

German Mecca. The populace has flocked thither. Representative delegations from various parts of the empire have made official pilgrimages thither. Persons of more or less distinction from all parts of the world have made their way to the place. And on many a day much of the most readable and most read news has been printed beneath a Kissingen date line. For this one season, at any rate, the resort on est all competitors. And the secret of it is, of course, the presence and the volubility

of Prince Bismarck. It is now nineteen years since Prince Bismarck visited Kissingen. He did so then, as now, under his doctor's orders. In that one respect this iron autocrat is the most submissive of men. If his doctor says go, he goes; or come, he comes, unhesitatingly. He obeys without murmuring and without question. It is not that he is a coward, afraid of death or illness. Rather it is because of his high sense of discipline and duty. For the time being he places himself under his doctor's orders, and gives to them the same attentive compliance that he would expect his own subordinates to give to him. So, too, when he is "taking the cure" he does it thoroughly, in every

detail. There is no one at Kissingen who pays closer attention to his treatment. Prince Bismarck has visited Kissingen almost every summer since 1874. The only years in which he has been absent have been those in which he was too busy to take complete and thorough treatment. Consequently, rather than slight his "cure" he preferred to forego it altogether. This, too, is characteristic of the man. There have been many other famous visitors, such as the German Empress and the Empress of Austria. But in the estimation of the townspeople these all pale into insignificance in comparison with the man of blood and iron, and they make it their proudest boast that Kissingen is Prince

Bismarck's bath. The railroad from Frankfort to Kissingen had just been completed in 1874, when Prince Bismarck went to the latter place, making access easy and pleasant. But the Prince had only been there a few days when there was a startling occurrence. which might well have driven him forever from the place. This was Kullman's attempt to murder him; in memory of which, or of the stateman's escape from death, a mural tablet has been erected by the town. The exact date was July 18-an important anniversary, for on July 18, just four years before, at another watering place, King William of Prussia had received from France that peremptory demand which ostensibly caused the great war and made that monarch Emperor over united Ger-

many. The historic interest of Kissingen dates further back, however, than the great Chancellor's first visit. A monument in the town recalls the fact that on July 10, 1866, a bloody battle was fought there between the armies of Prussia and Bavaria, the latter being worsted. Far back of that date, too, Kissingen was the scene of another great conflict between two German tribes. They were not fighting then for and against union of the various tribes or states, but for the right to use the waters which have given the place its wealth and fame. That, according to Tacitus, was in the year 58; whence if appears that for pineteen centuries the salt water of Kissingen has been known and valued for its health-restoring qualities. References to the fact are found in Pliny; and again in charters and other documents as old as the early part of the ninth century. The medical literature of the sixteenth century contains many treatises on the subject, and it appears that the waters were then much sought as a cure for the same complaints as at the present day-namely, gout, rheumatism

and dyapepaia. The "cure" at Kissingen comprises both drinking and bathing. As a rule, patients drink the water twice a day. The first drink is taken early in the morning, before breakfast: the second at 5 or 6 in the after-

noon, before supper. Most people drink the water warm, as it is thought to be more beneficial warm than cold. The heating is done in a clumsy and tedious way. Each spring is surrounded with a row of charges. coal fires, in stoves. Over these pans of water are kept boiling. The patient gets a glassful of cold water from the spring, sets it in a pan of hot water, and waits till it gets warm enough to drink. Often the heat breaks the glass; which does not matter greatly to him, since the glasses are furnished by the management. But oftener still be gets his finagement. But oftener still he gets his fingers scalded, which does matter a great deal. Many patients drink a mixture of water and whey of goat's milk. The management supplies the whey for a small consideration in cash, but a much greater one in time and patience. The roundabout and intricate process required for the purchase of the whey is something extraordinary, even in a land of bureaucracy.

FRENCHMEN IRRITATED.

The German Emperor's Words to the Peo-

ple of Alsace-Lorraine Displeasing. Paris, Sept. 11 .- The irritation of Frenchmen against England seems to increase day by day. First the government was urged to assert itself against England's interference in the Siamese question; then it was claimed that, at the opening of the Chambers, the government must make the power of France felt by raising the Egyptian ghost again, and now the French press has found fresh cause to attack England, and is angrily harping against the obstacles which, it is claimed, the Niger company has placed in the way of French explorers. There are people who are unkind enough to say that these attacks upon the part of the French press, directed against England serve, intentionally or unintentionally, to turn the attention of the people from the really irritating reviews, shambattles and visits to frontier fortresses now being indulged in by the erman Emperor, with the Crown Prince of Italy at his side. That is really where the shoe pinches, and it will take more than the visit of the Russian fleet to I'oulon to dissipate the angry reflections which are now agitating the thinkers of France. Great preparations are already being made here and at Toulon for the reception of the visiting Russians, and the political drums will undoubtedly be beaten the loudest in the effort to drown with Franco-Russian glorification the sound of that German defiance made by Emperor William at Metz, when he boldly asserted that Alsace-Lorraine would be held forever by the German sword. Those words hit the bull's eye in Germany and in France and the shot echoed around the world. No amount of denial from official or unofficial sources will alter the fact that the peace of Europe is in danger, and that matters are becoming so strained that it will soon be a case of "shut up or fight," to use a vulgar expression, which, however, sums up the situation in a few words. Frenchmen are both astonished and

larmed at the German Emperor's popularity with the people of Metz, Strasburg and Carlsruhe, for a favorite, not to say stock rallying, cry for French orators since 1871 has been "La Revanche," as they pictured the unhappy condition of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine under German rule, and painted, in glowing colors, the love the inhabitants of the conquered province had for France. And now, sad to relate, it seems that there same inhabithave a decidedly high refor Germany and the German Emperor. Thus it is that extra enthusiasm must be infused into the ceremonies attending the visit of the Russian fleet, and many people here are heartily wishing that Oct. 13, the day set for the arrival of the Russian fleet, was already here. Paris will undoubtedly turn out en masse to welcome the Russians, but, strange to say, as upon the occasion of a somewhat similar demonstration of affection between France and Russis, the announcement is made that a new Russian loan at 4 per cent, will be offered by French Sanks to the people of France, Russian friendship for France may mean a great deal; then, again, it may mean nothing but hard cash and convenience.

How She Showed Her Love. London, Sept. 11.-Francis Adams, an author of English fame, who had long suffered from consumption, had a hemorrhage last week. His wife was about to take him out in a bath chair when he had a violent attack, lost much blood, and said: "I am choking; it is finished;" then got up, tottered to a bureau, took a pistol and fell upon the bed. The wife said: "Not that, dear." He exclaimed: "If you love me,

you'll let me," and she did. At the inquest the widow said to the jury: "I let him and removed his false teeth at his request. I could have prevented bim, but I should have considered myself a contemptible coward if I had done so when things were as they were." There was testimony to show that he could not have lived many minutes longer even had he not shot himself. He and his wife were devoted to each other. In the verdict the jury expressed regret that the wife had not prevented the suicide.

Gladstone Insulted by a Preacher. LONDON, Sept. 11.-The sensation of the day here is an attack made yesterday upon Mr. Gladstone by the Rev. Frederick Davies. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, attended divine services yesterday at the Episcopal Church at Blairgowie, and the sacred edifice, in honor of the Premier's visit, was packed with people anxious to see the great Liberal leader. On provious Sundays, it would seem, the church mentioned has not been crowded with worshipers. The Rev. Frederick Davies, who was to preach the sermon, publicly insulted Mr. Gladstone by refusing to shake hands with the venerable statesman before the service. In addition, during his sermon, the clergyman vehemently condemned the people present for, as he claimed, coming to church for an unworthy motive to worship a creature other than the Creator.

Emin Pasha's Effects, BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 .- Advices received here from a Belgian officer confirm the story of Emin Pasha's death. The Belgian officer says that he has found Emin Pasha's journal; that the last entry was made on

Dec. 31, and that he has obtained posses-

sion of the dead explorer's botanical collec-

tion. The officer also has in his possession

thirty tons of ivory which Emin had scattered among the natives. China Will Protect Siam. BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Foreign Office here is informed that the Chinese government is preparing a protest to present to Paris against France's new aggressions in Siam. and has given orders that the Chinese squadron of iron clads be made ready to

Brazilian Insurgents Repulsed. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 11 .- Advices just received from Rio Janeiro say that the insurgents have been repulsed with great loss, while attempting to land at Nicheroy.

sail at a moment's notice.

The killed are estimated at fifty.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Bulgaria and southern Russia yesterday. Gen. M. F. Demiribel, general of division and chief of staff of the French army, fell from his horse while riding Sunday, and now lies at the point of death.

The steamer Shermoksha has been burned on the river Volga. Most of those on board when the fire broke out were rescued. Fifteen of the crew and twelve passengers were burned or drowned. Colonel Gate has arrived at Simla, and

announced that he has made satisfactory

arrangements with the Russian commission regarding the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan, on the Khuske river. Sim Reeves, the famous tenor, appeared again Surday evening at the promenade concert in Covent Garden, London. He was enthusiastically received, and despite his seventy-one years showed he was still possessed of a beautiful voice.

Queen Victoria yesterday laid the cornerstone of Crathe parish church, in the | few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator.

presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and all the other members of the royal family present in Scotland, with the exception of the Duchess of Fife. Her Majestity made a little speech, expressing her warm attachment for the church of Scotland.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Opening Session of a World's Congress of Many Notable People.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- An event of worldwide historic interest, one never before accomplished-took place in Chicago to-day. It was the assembling of the parliament of religions-a gathering of representatives of all the great beliefs of the world. The object is to show how important are those things upon which all are agreed and how comparatively unimportant are the differences of creed. The result of the parliament, it is expected, will be to emphasize what is fundamental and throw into the background those differences which are accidental and superficial.

Ingress was impossible to the epacious Art Palace on the lake front long before the hour appointed for the beginning of the proceedings. No such immense crowd had gathered before during all the memorable series of congresses since the beginning of the world's fair. Aside from the size of the crowd it was even more distinguished by its cosmopolitanism, which some of the enthusiastic participants declared had never been exceeded, not merely since the beginning of the world's fair, but from the beginning of the world itself. Brilliant costumes of the Orient mingled in picturesque array with the apparel betokening the prominence of the wearers in bigh religious councils of Europe and Amer-10a, and in the aimost bewildering throng it was almost impossible to particularize individuals. Among those present were Pung Kwang Yu. Confucian, secretary the Chinese legation at Washington; H. Darampala, Northern Buddnist, secretary of the Maha-Bodhie Society of India; Virchand R. Gandhi, secretary of the Jain Association of India; Dr. Erpest Faber, Christian missionary to China; George T. Candlin, Christian missionary direct from Tientein, China; Yzzo Nomura, Japanese Buddhist, Tokio; Prof. Minas Tcheraz, Armenian Church; several Buddhist priests from Japan; Swami Vivekananda, secretary of the Orthodox Brahminical Society of India; Handenara Nath Chakravati, theosophist, from India, and many others, including the notables of the Roman Catholic and Jewish congresses, who were still in the city.

Just as the new Liberty Bell at the world's fair was tolling a hush fell on the great audience and his Emmence, Cardinal James Gibbons, in clear voice and words of touching simplicity, pronounced the invocation to the Deity. Then followed addresses of welcome by President C. C. Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the world's fair; the Rev. John Henry Barrows, of the First Presby terian Church of Chicago, the president of the Parliament of Religions; the Rev. Augusta Chapin, D D.; President Higinbotham, of the world's fair. Responses were made by many emi nent men.

Cardinal Gibbons had to leave early, so his response to the addresses of welcome was called for out of its order. He said though all did not agree on matters of faith, there was one platform on all were united-that was charity, humanity and benevolence. He spoke of the good Samaritan who bound up the wounds of a man who was his enemy in religion and in social life, and said that that was the example we all ought to follow. He said that he could not impress too strongly on every one that each was his brother's keeper. That was the whole theory of humanity. If Christ had cried with Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper!" we would still be walk-

ing in darkness. To-night nearly all the delegates were present at a magnificent reception given in their honor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett on Prairie avenue.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

National Commission Agrees to Adjourn -Silver Day a Failure.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- After remaining in session for over three months, the National Columbian Commission finally agreed to adjourn to-day, sine die. That means President Palmer will call the commission together Oct. 4, the day required by act of Congress. The question of the constitution of the court of appeals on awards was debated for several hours, but no definite action was taken because no quorum was

In compliance with an order of the board of directors no press passes will be hereafter issued except to persons adjudged to be entitled thereto by the president of the World's Columbian Exposition, the president of the commission and the directorgeneral. Applications for passes on behalf of the press will be received at the office of the department of publicity and promotion. Silver day was not a great success at the fair because the committee which had the matter in charge failed to advertise the event. Consequently, when Gov. L. B. Prince of New Mexico, J. S. Daugherty of Texas and other prominent silverites gathered at Music Hall at 1 o'clock there was almost no audience at all, and Governor Waite and Judge Thomas of Denver, two the foreigner defrauded the government by important speakers, were absent. Gov. Waite, of Colorado, came in in the afternoon, and characterized the banking system as a failure and bankers as "rascals." "They are down at Washington even now buying our Congressmen with their thirty pieces of silver," said the Governor. Last week was the banner attendance

week, and from present indications fully as many people will pass through the turnstiles the coming seven days. The weather has been delightful. This is the eightythird day that it has not rained in Chicago and the 106th day since there has been any rain between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening. Governor Lewelling and staff arrived to-day to take part in the Kansas festivities, which begin to-morrow. The paid admissions to-day were 160,016,

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Halliday, the Double-Crowned Witch, Held for Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11 .- Coroner Roch dug up the body of old Paul Halliday to-day, and a new jury viewed the remains. Ulster county men, and could not serve upon a Sullivan county case. The body was reburied and the inquest reopened in Buil's store, in Burlingham, this afternoon. The only new evidence was that of a New Yorker named Mckee, who summers in Burlingham, He had loaned Paul Halliday his pistol a year ago to scare off chicken thieves, and it had never been returned. He identified the weapon which Mrs. Halliday had hidden as his. The jury finished the case to-night, and found Lazzie Halliday guilty of the murder of her husband Paul, and that the said crime was premeditated.

Bank Wrecker on Trial.

Boston, Sept. 11 .- The indictments in eighteen counts charging Asa P. Power with making eight distinct false entries in books of the Maverick National Bank at divers times while president of that institution was put on trial this afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, stated that the companies which formed Judge Putnam presided. Should the defendant be convicted on any or either of the counts, the lowest sentence provided by the statutes is four years' imprison-ment. A jury was impaneled and the case continued until to-morrow.

Strange that People Will Suffer With dull feelings and the blues when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a

Indiana Glass Manufacturers Neglect Their Opportunity.

Not One Has Notified the Democratic Tariff Tinkers at Washington that He Desires to Be Heard.

IRON MANUFACTURERS SPEAK

Suspended Pensioner Restored on Request of Mr. Martin.

Geary Act Annulled After Conferences with the Chinese Minister-Senators to Talk Two Weeks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- It would seem that the natural gas belt of Indiana and Ohio was utterly indifferent to the work of the House committee on ways and means in the preparation of the new tariff law. The clerk of the committee to-day informed the Journal correspondent that not a word had been heard from any of the manufacturers in the natural gas belt and that none of them was expected to speak upon the subject matters before the committee. Next Wednesday the plate-glass industry of the United States will be heard by the committee. Although there are very large plate-glass establishments at Kokomo, Alexandria and New Albany and other places, no intimation has been received from either of them that a hearing was desired. Those who are expected to address the committee will come from St. Louis, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The same condition is true of the and lime-glass trade, which is to be heard from by the ways and means committee on next Thursday. There is scarcely a natural-gas town or city in Indiana or Ohio that has not a window-glass or fruit jar or bottle manufactory, and yet none of them have asked to be heard by the committee framing the new tariff law. It would seem that the manufacturers in the gas belt are confident of their ability to successfully compete with the manufacturers in any other part of the country under any kind of a tariff law, and that they are defying the competition of Europe, which the Democratic majority in Congress proposes to invite under their new law. If any of the glass manufacturers in the natural-gas belt have any thing to say upon the subject of their industries and the tariff they should appear before the ways and means committee on next Wednesday and Thurs-

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The iron and steel schedules were the subjects of discussion in the ways and means committee to-day, and a large delegation representing nearly every prominent iron and steel manufactory in the country was present, and endeavored to demonstrate to the committee the mexpedience of changing the tariff schedules on the products in which they are interested. The delegation was headed by Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, vice president of the American Iron and Steel Association, and was composed of the following: Geo. H. Ely, of Cleveland, O.; William R. Ster-ling, Chicago: John Lambert, Joliet, Ill.; Col. A. M. Shook, Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Maj. G. M. Laughlin, Charles L. Gilpin and W. C. Cronemeyer, Pittsburg; David Reeves, Philadelphia: F. W. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.: P. H. Laufman, Apollo, Pa.: James M. Swank, Philadelphia, and Cyrus Elder,

Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Wharton was the first speaker. He said that there were 450,000 persons engaged in all capacities in the manufacture of iron and steel, who represented a population of about 2,250,000, who were dependent upon this industry for a livlihood. He asserted that the present tariff was the best which was ever imposed, and that under its operation prices had been reduced to the consumer. "We want no change," he added. "I believe the practice of changing the tariff is one of the most noxions things known to business interests. We are now suffering from a condition of distress and strain which I suppose few people outside of the industry are aware of. It is by the destruction of credit. Every American in this business is a borrower and under the present condition of affairs is is almost impossible to get money. It is not the silver question alone which has brought this about, but the fear on the part of manufacturers of adverse tariff legislation." Continuing, Mr. Wharton said that all the iron and steel men wanted was to be placed on an equality with foreign manufacturers. He wanted a specific duty, and said that under the ad valorem system undervaluation of his goods. He remarked that a great deal had been heard about "class legislation," which he characterized as a phantasy, a bugaboo, which had no

real existence. Mr. Wharton underwent a severe crossexamination at the hands of Mr. Turner, of Georgia, who endeavored to elicit the statement that the great advance of the iron and steel business in this country was due more to natural advantages and improved machinery than to the tariff bill. Mr. Wharton took the position that it was due to both causes. And went further, He declared that even with the natural advantages and improved machinery, the home producers could not compete with the foreigner on equal terms without the aid of the tariff.

TURNER CATCHES A TARTAR. During the adroit examination carried on by Mr. Turner, the speaker was asked what advantage he wanted at the hands of

Congress over his foreign competitor. "Well," answered Mr. Wharton, "we will say, for instance, that during a period of turmoil between this and a foreign country our army was generaled by one of this committee. We, as Americans, would The former jury was partly composed of expect, yes, demand, of that general that he would use every means in his power, every strategy which would accrue to the advantage of the Americane."

"But this is not a question of war," said Mr. Turner. "I think it is, sir." [Laughter.] "How much advantage do you want?" again inquired Mr. Turner. "Well, now, if you had been where Han-

cock's army was-"I was there, but unfortunately on the other side [laughter] and I found that they had quite a decided advantage. I hope you do not want as much?" blandly replied the Georgia representative.

The next speaker was Hon. George H. Ely, of Cleveland, O., president of the Western Iron Ore Association, who maintained that \$182,000,000 was invested in the iron ore industry of the country, employing about 38,000 men, and that a reduction of the tariff would be ruinous to those in-

Wm. R. Sterling, of Chicago, first vice president of the Illinois Steel Company. the Illinois Steel Company employed 9,500 men, paying in wages \$6,000,000 a year, which, under a tariff reduction, would necessarily be reduced materially. John Lambert, of Illinois, vice president of the Consolidated Wire and Steel Com-

pany, of Joliet, dwelt briefly on the postthan increased the price of wire and steel

to the consumer. Col. A. M. Shark, of Nashville, pleaded with the committee to post